The postage on this paper within the State, is 31 cts. per

quarter, out of the State 64 cts. per quarter.

Meeting Last Night. Pursuant to notice a "Union Meeting" was held last night in the Theatre. O. G. Parsley, Esq., was called to the Chair and Mr. Larkins appointed Secretary. The meeting was well attended by secessionists as well as "Union" men. There was also a goodly array of ladies in the dress circle.

In opening the meeting Mr. Parsley remarked that he attributed whatever of success had attended his efforts in life as much to his hopeful disposition as to anything else. He had always refused to believe in failure or yield to despair. He would not yet abandon the hope that the Union could be saved-he would not despain of the Republic.

James G. Burr, Esq., responded to a call made upon him in a brief address avowing himself now as always, in favor of the Union-unwilling to disrupt it for existing causes. As a native born citizen of North Carolina he believed he had her honor and her interests as much at heart as any man, but he believed that those interests could be best secured and promoted in the Union and under the flag of the United States to which he gracefully referred, closing with the peroration of Webster's Miscellaneous Materials and Stores for manufacture celebrated speech in reply to Hayne.

Dr. E. A. Anderson then presented some resolutions which had been prepared for the action of the meeting, but from some difficulty, apparently in making out the the writing, the reading was not sufficiently audible where we were to enable us to give even the substance. A copy will doubtless be furnished by the Secretary.

Pending action upon the resolutions, a call was made upon John A. Baker, Esq., who responded at some length, going into a general discussion of the issues connected with the questions of "Union" or "Secession," taking, of course, the "Union" side of the argument, contending against the right of Secession, derying that such a right had ever been conceded by any confederated government, or that the recognition or exercise of any such right was contemplated by the framers of the present Constitution of the United States. He drew a picture of the blessings of Union and of the glories which attach to the flag of the Confederacy-to the security it gives at home, and the protection it affords abroad, which he himself had felt. He thought that even yet, after six States, with twelve Senators, had gone out, negative of the Senate upon his appointments. How he figured this out we could not see. We are not aware that it requires two-thirds to confirm a nomination, although it does to ratify a treaty. But even suppose it did, we will find nineteen Northern States, for Kansas States; thirty-eight Northern Senators opposed to eighteen Southern Senators. How long before even that proportion is still further disturbed by the secession of Arkansas and Texas?

Mr. Baker hoped much from the conference to be held at Washington City on Monday next at the suggestion of Virginia. He hoped that might effect much. He also trusted much to the conservative men of the North. and alluded in terms of glorious eulogy to Senator Douglas, Mr. Crittenden and others. Abraham Lincoln was not President yet, nor was his election even officially announced. It would, therefore, be manifestly improper and unbecoming for him to say anything in advance.

Mr. Baker gave to the advocates of secession credit for patriotism and good motives-that is to the most of them-the Yanceys and such others he felt were not entitled to that credit. He did not see what we were to gain by secession-how we could carry on trade-how foreign nations could treat our flag, especially in view of the existing treaties such nations might have with the government at Washington. We would suggest to Mr. Baker that in recent times the political map of southern Europe has changed almost as rapid'y as the figures in a kalcidescope, and that through all these changes the great powers of western Europe have found no difficulty and evinced no hesitation in recognising all de facto

Mr. Baker went for the "Central Republic" notion, which, we think, has few advocates here even among those who otherwise agree with him in opinion.

When Mr. Baker had concluded the audience generally arose to go, but stopped while Mr. Parsley put the question upon the resolutions which were not heard in our part of the building; but, as usual in such cases, they were passed unanimously, those opposed not voting, as feeling themselves simply spectators and not participants. The remarks of all the speakers were respectful towards those differing from them, and if they failed to show any real gleam of hope, for the simple reason that as yet there is no such gleam to be shown, they certainly did nothing to exasperate feeling or render future combined action difficult or impossible.

We have tried to give a fair and courteous statement of this meeting, because, publishing a newspaper, we wish to give items of news and interest; andfurther, because although differing in opinion we have no other feelings than those of personal kindness and respect for all the speakers and participants. We expect to find them all acting with us shortly. Of course we could not, in our space, pretend to give more than a sketchy outline of Mr. Baker's address.

PAINFUL SHOOTING CASE.—We learn that yesterday morning, (Friday the 1st instant,) a small boy named James Edward Dickson, step-son of Mr. H. Mehrchens, vor she has enjoyed through the protection afforded to was found in a small branch or run near the Northeast- her interest by means of the duty on sugar. ern limits of the town. He was almost in a dying con-

took from his mother enough money to buy two small the voters of almost any other State. Why did the shot guns, and that on Wednesday he and a larger boy Pennsylvanians go for Lincoln and the Chicago platson boy being about eleven, went out to shoot with the Abolitionists-they are for Tariff-they have 24 per guns. That towards the evening as it would seem, the cent. protection on their iron, and they want more .load of the gun in the hands of Bishop went off, and Sugar, the single article of Southern production which til Friday morning. He died this morning at 10 o'clock. It would seem that from the fatal wound on his head, ments he made, leading to the supposition of any thing outcry on account of it. wrong. His lying in the mud, dying almost, for two nights and a day is awful. We learn that the boy Bishop told a negro woman on Thursday, but she did Raleigh, in another column, that Senator Clingman has not believe him, his character for truth not being very

The Wilmington Herald of yesterday, in publishing an article from the London Star, and one from the New York Express, on the subject of revolution, concludes an editorial article in the following words:

Secession must, we freely admit, be accompanied by suf-

Estimates of the Cost of an Armory.

We are indebted to some friend in Raleigh for a copy of Document No. 29, being a message from Governor Ellis under date of Jan. 10th, transmitting a communication from Joseph R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond. Virginia, giving information as to the cost of an armory for the manufacture of arms for this State. Also, the prices which said Anderson & Co., charge for all discriptions of cannon, shot and shells. Their estimates are for an armory to manufacture five thousand rifled muskets per annum, which capacity may be doubled by an additional expenditure of about ten thousand dollars. Cost of buildings about...... \$ 48,000

5,000 Guns complete and ready for use	176,000
First cost Buildings and Machinery	\$232,000 10,000
OFFICERS AND SALARIES.	242,000
1 Superintendent, per annum	\$3,000
1 Master Armorer. "	
3 Foreman 1 000 each pr "	3,000
2 Inspectors it is it is	2,000
1 Master Mechanic, ""	1,500
THE NUMBER OF OPERATIVES employed on pie	ce work

would be about 100; on day work about 30. will be about as follows :-Steel. 3 lbs. at 18 cents..... proper 1 10½ Materials and Stores required for keeping and Machi-

nery and Tools in order..... Total cost of materials per gun..... The cost of completing each gun is estimated as fol-Stores and materials as above,.....\$3 70 Piece work wages, about.....

ment manufactory, at Enfield, England, is about \$12 each, with the advantages of cheaper materials, and manufactured on a large scale, (2000 per week,) and it is thought that the above estimate of the cost of manufacturing a similar arm in North Carolina will be found not far from the truth.

The above estimate throughout has reference to the manufacture of an arm similar to the U.S. regulation rifle-musket, or the Enfield rifle musket. For the manufacture of an arm of very different character, this estimate would probably require to be modified.

A Cannon Foundry will cost from seventy-five to one hundred thousand dollars, (\$75,000, to \$100,000.) From the above estimate it would seem as though all our appropriation would be consumed before we would Lincoln could still be rendered incapable of harm by the be ready to strike a lick. To the estimated cost of the have recommended the holding of a Convention, and lina must still be quoted "of New York" and not "of weapon ought to be added the interest upon the investment. For cost of land, 25,000 square feet, no accurate estimate can be made. Three dollars and a half per gun should be added for interest, carriage, etc., making each weapon cost at least \$17 dollars; perhaps \$18 .will be in the next Senate, opposed to nine Southern The cost might be somewhat reduced if we only get to safe to take anything for granted, and we desire most making our own iron and steel. We hardly think that | carnestly to press it upon the attention of all who go to the State will be apt to operate under the proposition submitted by Messrs. Anderson & Co.

nen. The following list of prices for cannon, shot and shell, submitted by Messrs. John R. Anderson & Co., of Richmond, Va., may be interesting. In the " Price column, the figures mean so many cents per pound. Of course, the cost of each kind and size of gun may be ascertained by multiplying the weight in pounds by the price in cents. Thus, a nine-inch Dahlgren gun weighing 9,000 pounds, at 71/2 cents per pound, will cost

φ040.—		
WEIGHT	CALIBRE	PRICE.
IN LBS.	INCHES.	
Iron Guns-Dahlgren's 9.000	9	71c.
Columbiads, w't about.8,500	8	tic.
do., " 16,000	10	64c.
42 pounders, 8,000		6 c.
(from 3 300)		0 -
32 to 5,600		6 c.
12 3,500		6 c.
18 " 4,750		6 c.
24 ** 5,600		6 c.
Flank defence, ho'tzers 1,480		9 c.
Iron Howitzers.—Seacoast, 9,500	10	61c.
do 5 800	8	61c.
Siege, 2,650	8	6 tc.
Brass Guns Army pattern 6 pdrs 880		46 c.
" 12 " 1,800		46 c.
Dahlgren " 12 "		
(Light) 430		60 c.
Dahlgren pat.12 pdrs		
(medium,) 760		50 c
Dahlgren pat. 24 pdrs 1,310		46 c.
" " mount-		22.5
tain 12 pd'rs,		
howitzers, 220		75 C
Shells, according to weight,	5	
Shot, " "	31	to 4 c
		WO 12 0

The Fayetteville Observer, in replying to statements made by citizens of its own town, whose names it could have easily ascertained, if it did not already know them, combined with its long-winded appeal, remarks concerning the Journal, which we would have regarded as insulting if coming from parties holding themselves re sponsible, and so capable of giving an insult. With its habitual cool assurance, it comes down in its issue of the 31st ult., complaining that we did not notice its in sulting remarks, or give place to its sweeping assertions The conductors of the Observer showed by their action their own consciousness that they had placed themselves beyond the pale of any such courtesy at our hands, when they sent their article here for publication as an adverisement in the columns of the Herald, where it appear-

We have no further answer to make to the assertions or epithets of the Observer. The simple statement we have made will be all-sufficient for every honorable man

Consistency.-The Republican, and other protectionist and coercionist journals of the North, are inveighing loudly against the secession of Louisiana, because, say they, Louisiana is ungrateful for the great fa-

Among those who talk most loudly and enveigh most dition, having received a load of shot in the back of his bitterly against the protection of twenty per cent. to head. He was carried home and medical attendance Louisiana sugar, are the Pennsylvanians, who gave the vote of their State to Lincoln, and thus are more direct-The account he gave was that he somehow got or ly responsible for the present State of the country than named Thomas Bishop, aged about fourteen, the Dick- form? They say that they are not Republicans nor was lodged in the head of Dickson. We must think has any protection, is an eye-sore and a cause of off-nce that the shooting was accidental. The wounded boy to the North, almost every one of whose products is remained in the half mud, half water of the branch un- protected, and whose second largest State was willing to risk the union and harmony of the country, rather than be content with a duty of 24 per cent, on iron! together with exposure, his mind may have been wan- We do not advocate the sugar duty. We only look dering, so that we forbear to repeat any of the state- at the consistency of those at the North who raise an from our special Reporter. He entered so deeply into

Election of Senator.

It will be seen by our telegraphic despatch from been re-elected, having received 85 votes on joint ballot. This is precisely one-half of all the votes in both houses, but as several members are absent, it was, no doubt, a decided majority of all the votes cast.

received. The present is the first number of a new A. Baker; 2d Lieut.-Saml. R. Bunting; Cornetvolume. We say but little when we assure our readers John O. Miller; O. S.-Richard H. Grant. The re-

From the Daily Journal, Alst ult. The Convention.

We received a telegraph last evening from Raleigh sume that it is now a law and that the two houses have arranged their differences and united on one bill which is not precisely that of the House nor that of the Senate as originally passed.

[Telegrams since received, and published under the proper head, show that the bill passed is essentially the Senate bill. When we receive an exact copy of the bill, as passed, we will publish it in full.]

There are certain points in the bills passed originally, as well as in that passed last evening, to which it is proper to call the attention of the public at once, and these are the facts, first :- that on the day of election two boxes are to be-opened at each precinct in the several counties of the State. That in one of these boxes shall be deposited the ballots for persons to reprebe equal in number to the number of members to which the county is entitled on the floor of the House of Commons; thus, New Hanover being entitled to two Commoners will be entitled to two delegates to the conven-THE QUANTITIES AND COST of the materials per gun tion; Duplin, two; Sampson, two; Brunswick, one; Columbus, one; Bladen, one; Onslow, one; Wayne, two, and so on. In the other box, to be opened at the Convention" or "No Convention," as the person

> If the bill as passed agrees with the bill first passed by the Senate in fixing Feb. 21st as the day for holding the election, there is really no time to be lost, as the election would thus come precisely on this day three weeks. We give all fair notice, Convention and anti- the Novelty Works, New York. -Convention men, of this fact. There are only eighteen working days in which to act and organize, and bring because we think it right that no snap-judgment should finely be taken by any party, where such important interests opinion is so much to be desired, so as to prevent dissatisfaction in the future.

We have so often urged upon our Legislature and upon our fellow-citizens the necessity and propriety of holding a Convention, that it may be regarded as an act of supererogation for us now to avow ourselves advocates of the "Convention" ticket. Indeed, with the meeting of a Convention, which is now so necessary to satisfy public expectation, give expression to public opinion, and direction to public policy. But it is never give effect to their votes for such candidates, they must also vote for "Convention," since without "Convention" being voted, none can be held, and the whole elecsand men, marched up the hill, and then-marched down at the ballot-box. It would subject the State to something worse than ridicule.

As for the candidates for election as delegates from the several counties, that will be a matter of course for the voters in such counties, as will also be the mode and manner of bringing out candidates. About these things we have our own notions, but we do not care for bringsay something that might be understood as having a partizan tone, or as calculated to impart such tone to the elections.

We wish to call attention to some of the conditions of the Senate Bill No. 28, which in all essential particulars is no doubt that which was finally passed last evening. Sections 2 and 3 enact that the statement of be forwarded to the Governor of the State in the same the Secretary of the State, public treasurer and comptroller, and if it shall appear that a majority of votes have been cast for Convention, then he shall issue his proclamation to the members elected to such Convention to meet in Raleigh on such a day as he may designate in his proclamation: Provided, that the day designated shall not be earlier than the eleventh of March .-If a majority of votes be against Convention, then the Governor shall proclaim that fact and there shall be n

Section 9th provides that the Convention shall have power to consider all grievances affecting North Carolina as a member of the confederacy. Section 10th enacts that all the ordinances of the Convention shall be submitted to the people for ratification. Section 11th provides that each member of the Convention shall take an oath that he will not do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, under which the Convention

Apparently the bill is guarded enough, and, may be oo much for efficiency. At any rate we think it trusts the people" as fully as a bill could do, and therefore we do not see well how its intention in calling

We will print any number of "Convention" tickets, which may be had at this office, or sent through the the men.

P. S .- It seems that the election is not to be held weeks. The Convention cannot possibly meet before ham. the middle of March.

A Good TIME .- Our special Reporter (not our regular one) informs us that yesterday about noon, or perhaps a little later, a pleasant crowd of citizens "might have been seen "and perhaps heard, in the cabin of the of the line, and did then and there drink to the health of the Ship, the Captain, the Agent, the Old North State. to wit : their-honorable selves.

What more was done we have not been able to learn the spirit of the occasion that he became "too full for

In truth, from what we ourselves saw and heard in a brief visit of about five minutes we were lead to regret that we could not prolong our stay in such pleasant

The " Horse Artillery " Company was organized last evening by the election of the following offi-The Southern Cultivator for January has been cers: Captain-Robt. H. Cowan; 1st Lieut.-John

The steamship North Carolina, just built for the Wilmington and New York Steamship Company, arrived here yesterday about noon, on her first trip .-seems to be admirably adapted to the trade. Her register is 650 tons, with light draft of water and fine calitary force. pacity for stowage, which she can readily fill up with cotton, at good rates.

She has neat and comfortable accommodations some twenty passengers, and a summer trip in her would no doubt be very pleasant, or, for that matter, a winter trip, to those not quite so sensitive upon the score of sea-sickness. We presame, however, that her main business will be in the way of freight.

We are pleased to learn that so far the Steamship line to this port has met with a satisfactory success, and that the prospects are that it will be eminently so. We like to see the stout bulk of the staunch old Parkersburg, or the more elegant proportions and graceful lines sent the county in the State convention, such persons to of the Landsome North Carolina in our port. It does us good. It affords us facilities, and gives our port com- and especially Horse Artillery.

The following are Ler dimensions, etc., some of which, copied from a New York paper, we have already published. We think it best to reproduce them more fully

Length, 175 feet; breadth, 291/6 feet; depth hold same time and place, are to be deposited ballots marked 131/2 feet; draft when, fully loaded 111/2 to 12 feet capacity about 5,000 barrels rosin.

As already stated, her hull is iron; her upper wood work is locust and oak. Her cabin, which is well finished and convenient, has sixteen borths. She is said to be an excellent sea boat, moving well and smoothly, and making 10 to 11 knots an hour. She was built by

Her engine, a direct acting condensing engine, has a cylinder 42 inches in diameter with a 42 inch stroke .out candidates. We thus call attention to this matter, Chief Engineer Merritt says that the engine works

The North Carolina is commanded by Capt. Wm. are involved, and where a full and free expression of Powell, a thorough seaman, well known in Wilmington, and well qualified for the post which he occupies.

With so much to commend and no desire to find fault with anything, we must yet express our regret that after our Railroad Companies had come forward and taken stock most liberally, and some of our people had taken a deep interest in the establishment of this line feeling in it a natural pride, the first steamship some few and comparatively unimportant exceptions, all built expressly for our trade and with reference to the meetings which have been held throughout the State, the requirements of our parbor, should still hail from though differing in other respects, and upon other points. another State and another port-that the North Carourged upon our Legislature to call one. These being Wilmington." Even these little things have their effect, the facts, we trust that no issue will be made against and properly. We do not get credit for what we do or what we are. Our efforts really go to swell the pretensions of other States and sections-to add to their consequence and detract from ours .- Daily Jour., 1st inst.

the polls to vote for candidates for delegates, that, to sition would give either our language or a fair statement inferences if couched in terms befitting the discussion of public questions. But the Standard pursues a different tion be a farce only more ridiculous than that celebrated | course, and substitutes mere assertion. It charges upon movement of the King of France, who, with forty thou- us hostility to Mr. Buchanan. For this charge there is no foundation in the course of the Journal. We are again. We trust that we shall not so stultify ourselves not hostile to him. We have given him credit for good motives, and a sincere desire to prevent bloodshed. We do not give the same credit to some of those who sur-General Scott to draw him into positions incompatible on the night of the 17th, to sustain a report of the said meeting, made by D. G. McRae, and published in the Obround him. He has at times allowed Mr. Holt and with the dignity of his high office, and unworthy of the respect due to his character. In the same article in which the Standard makes re-

ing them forward now, lest, unintentionally, we might ference to our humble selves, it also enveighs against Mr. Clingman, and says "Let him then, be defeated. He deserves to be." Now, we never were especial Clingman men. We are not among those who pushed him forward as the Savior of the Democratic party in this State. Early in the session we raised our voice against any precipitancy in choosing a U. S. Senator. We do not know that we would have counselled the election of the polls for " Convention" or " No Convention," shall any United States Senator just now, but we did not care again to obtrude any advice publicly or privately, manner as the returns of the vote for Presidential elec- especially where it might have appeared officious. Howtors, and opened and compared by him in presence of ever, the fact is that the cry of the Standard was not responded to. Mr. Clingman was not defeated. Probably he owes his election just now to the vehement attack of the Standard. We don't know, for we have not troubled ourselves much about the matter. We don't care about any mere squabbles of this kind.

WILMINGTON, CHARLOTTE AND RUTHERFORD RAIL-ROAD .- RECEIPTS OF COTTON .- We learn that the receipts of Cotton by the Wilmington, Charlotte and Rutherford Kailroad for the month of January, 1861, amounted to 1.160 bales, which we think is doing very well for a road that has only just reached the edge of the Cotton regions of the South-western portion of the State. As it advances now, every additional mile will be sensibly felt in the business of the road, and in the facilities it will afford to the citizens of Richmond, Anson and other counties.

The receipts of other produce by this road for the after a forestalling fashion invoking his assistance. same time have been encouraging and like Cotton will receive a far more than proportional developement for each additional mile of track to be hereafter laid.

THE MILITIA .- The two divisions of the Wilmington Militia were out to-day for parade and drill. Inefa Convention can be opposed by any who are willing to ficient as the system is, we thought we could recognise the influence of the present military feeling in the more regular line, straighter bearing and better attention of

One Company with a Captain, no subalterns, and antil the 28th day of February, four weeks from to-day, seshed from the crowd. Their drill was original and

For the Journal. FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 3d, 1861. Mesers. Editors :- We must beg a small space in your columns to reply to the article in the "Fayetteville Obser ver," which states that "three young men, W. L. Rose, H. New Steamship North Carolina, where they assembled 'A Fayetteville Whig.'" As the "Observer" is so prolifiand equality could not be observed under the Constitution, at the hospitable invitation of E. A. Keith, Esq., agent ic in branding as false every statement which conflicts with then having done all we could do without submitting to a the Steamship Company, and the Present Company, of truth-" we are afraid they knew it was false when they friends from North Carolina, we might expect their sympa-

To make another quotation from that veracious sheet .-"It is very generally understood that neither could have written the communication, neither did write it, and the only to cards of Judge Shepherd in Observer and find the resolupart either had in the matter was to copy and perhaps mail tion censuring the production of another." This, like the above "we are bled by a vote. of the Observer, IS UNTRUE.

It is pretty generally understood, and expressed, too, in this community, that there is not talent enough in the Ob-sheet to sustain its Reporter. If any stronger statement is server office to furnish a respectable reply, or disprove the required, the cards of Col. McDuffie and Mr. McKethan will

For the Journal.

Horse Artillery. To the Editors of the Journal, Wilmington :-GENTLEMEN: This new corps, organized last night, (31st stating that the convention bill had passed. We pre- She is a handsome iron-built propeller steamer, and January,) calls for a passing notice from some one, as it is stating that the convention bill had passed. We pre- She is a handsome iron-built propeller steamer, and destined—if fostered and sustained as it should be by all good citizens of this community—to be a very superior mil-

special law is made for the purpose.) viz: One Captain two First and two Second Lieutenants, one 1st Sergeant, four Sergeants and four Corporals, two Artificers, one Farrier and two Buglers.

Thus officered, with fifty privates-or even thirty-it would, by a regular and thorough system of drills, become a force of eminent usefulness in internal or external troubles. The troop to be mounted as Cavalry soldiers or mounted Riflemen, can, at as short notice as any other company, take their places in line as a foot company. If a mounted Patrol is wanted, they can as soon be mount

ed as any Cavalry troop can be, and if we want Artillery, we have it-horse or foot. For celerity of movement, and for effective blows, this " arm " has no equal in any service. The splendid services rendered by the English Horse Arin the Peninsular war, won for itself the proud title of being "every where" in the hour of danger and of conflict. Their shields and guns now bear the motto-

If there is one single arm of service more man another that shou d be created in this State, it is that of Artillery, This troop is new well officered, and an excellent spirit prevails amongst its members-with proper State aid in the

useful and creditable military corps. There is no desire in this communication to detract from the usefulness of the other organizations in town; they should all receive the encouragement due good and faithful guardians of " law and order Let all good citizens faithful to the substantial interests, honor and prosperity of North Carolina, come forward and aid in sustaining the Military Companies now formed. Let

us have at least four good Companies of (75) seventy men each, well drilled and well disciplined. Should not every son of the "Old North State," native and adopted, now come forward and do his best to aid in strengthing her arms and sustaining her honor. We all hope strengthing her arms and sustaining her honor. We all nope for peace, we believe it will be maintained, and the best provided; said polls to be superintended by inspect way to insure it, is to be " prepared for war." UBIQUE.

Pursuant to public call, a meeting of the citizens of Wilmington was held at Thalian Hall last Friday evening. On motion of F. D. Poisson, Esq., the meeting was organized by calling O. G. Parsley, Esq., to the Chair, and appointing Wm. Larkins Secretary. The Chairman on taking his seat made a few remarks, expressing his love for the Union, and the hopes he still entertained of an honorable and amicable adjustment of existing Federal difficulties, during the delivery of which he was warmly applauded by the audience .-J. G. Burr, Esq., was then called on, and proceeded to address the meeting on the all absorbing topics of the day .-After which, Dr. E. A. Anderson submitted the following resolutions, which were adopted with but one dissenting

disruption and destruction of our great Republic, "The Inited States of America," may be averted, and we yet lead for that Union which was the pride and boast of our fathers, and which we have cherished as a glorious inheritance for our children.

Resolved, That having pledged ourselves to exhaust every honorable effort before relinquishing all hope, we hail the appointment of Commissioners by our State, to meet in eleventh of March: and if a majority of the votes polled Washington City on the 4th inst., in conference with those against a convention, the Governor shall, in like made in Washington City on the 4th inst., in conference with those appointed from other conservative States, as promising some sue a proclamation of that fact; and in that case the same supported from other conservative States, as promising some such in grant the said delegates, elected as a few things of the said delegates, elected as a few things of the said delegates. adjustment by which all the rights and interests of North Carolina may be forever secured and protected.

tions to preserve the peace of the country, thereby causing the Southern States to occupy hostile positions towards the manner as election for members of the General Assembly, Federal Government, we are opposed to, and will ever re- and the vote shall be counted and the scrolls compared, a sist the transit of troops over the soil of North Carolina for

John A. Baker, Esq., was then called on, and in an able and logical manner, discussed the doctrine of secession .-Ber If the Raleigh Standard, in referring to our po- His elequent appeals in behalf of his country, his whole country, and for the cool, deliberate and dispassionate acion of our beloved State, will not soon be forgotten by of its meaning, we could not object to its criticisms or those who had the pleasure of hearing him. The hearty and frequent applause with which his remarks were receivevery true lover of his country.

> After which the meeting adjourned. O. G. PARSLEY, Chairman. WM. LARKINS, Secretary.

> > Communication.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861. GENTLEMEN: The Fayetteville Observer of to-day's issue buses a letter from Judge Shepherd, one of a committee appointed by me, at a meeting of the Southern Rights party,

As the balance of the committee, and a majority of the same. I will request you to state distinctly whether the report published in the Observer was false, or whether the meeting was represented correctly by the correspondent of To Messis. M. J. McDuffie, A. A. McKethan.

FAYETTEVILLE, Jan. 29, 1861. WARREN PRIOR, Esq.:-We are to-day, in possession of a tter from you, as Chairman of a Southern Rights meeting held in Fayetteville, at the Town Hall, on the 17th inst., requesting us, as a majority of a Committee appointed by you o prepare resolutions for the action of the same, to state distinctly," whether the reports published concerning said meeting, are "true or false.

However painful it may be to us, thus to be brought before the public, especially in a crisis fraught with such eminent danger, as the present. Yet we feel it to be our duty to respond promptly to your request We have no hesitation in saying that the article published n the Wilmington Journal, subscribed "Secessionists." is true in all the material allegations, relating to the meet-

ing above mentioned. We would further state that the article furnished the "Fayetteville Observer," purporting to give an account of said meeting, is inaccurate in the statement of facts and wholly false in tone and setiment. Very respectfully, M. J. McDUFFIE,

A. A. MCKETHAN. To WARREN PRIOR, Esq.

FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., Feb. 2nd, 1861. The two successive broad-sides of the Observer has, it seems, demolished both "Secession" and "Fayetteville Let me as an outsider come to the relief of one of The relative merits of the Observer and "Secession" is irrelevant to the subject. One is a "poor creature," and the other, "the spirit of just men made perfect." bserver claims a victory-waiving its vulgarity, let us survey the field of evidence and see. The endorsed witness of the Observer is Mr. McRae. This gentieman having proved a swift witness and a willing tool, fa schood, and ungentlemanly misrepresentation. The first

address a very insinuating and patronising epistle to the Hon. Jesse G. : hepherd, in rather supplicating tones, and The Judge being a gentleman, a man of truth and not one of the Observer's retainers, very politely convicted their man of four mistakes, and in fact, of pronouncing him guilty upon the four indictments preferred by "Secession. Considering the Hon. J. G. Shepherd (being a Judge) a pretty good expounder of the law and evidence, allow us to specify the matters wherein he convicts him.

step in this work of bolstering up their Man Friday, is to

In the article "Secession," we find the following:-Falsehood 1st. That Col. McDuffle was Chairmrn of the Committee of the meeting, reported to the Observer by Mr. "I was Chairman of the Committee, not Mr. McDuffie, Judge Shepherd's Letter to Mr. Goldston and others. Falsehood 2d, charged by Secession: "That Judge Shep-

herd made a motion to table Col. McDuffie's Resolution "A motion was not made by me to table Col. McDuffie's maye phephera's vara in voserver. Falsehood 3d, preferred by Secession: "That Judge Shepherd made a Union speech," while in fact he took the ground occupied by Southern Rights Men. "That North instead of on the 21st, which would have been three amusing, differing from Hardee, Scott, Macomb or Gil- Carolina must retain her rights to retain her place in the Union-but as a last experiment, and an alternative to the horrors of civil war, would offer Mr. Crittenden's Resolutions as a compromise. If these were rejected, he would then appeal to North Carolina to take her place in a South-ern Republic." Here we could quote from the Judge's letter in the Observer, but we find in his letter to Mr. Goldston and others the evidence more plainly stated, as follows: "I urged the Crittenden plan of settlement in the course McKethan and Wm. A. Rose, all of them we are told were of my speech, and took the position that this was to be Democrats until they became disunionists, have avowed tried, and ought to be preferred rather than civil war with its anti-Southern proclivities, the Editors will excuse us if we pronounce as untrue the statement that W. L. Rose is now or ever was a Democrat. Like most of the "we are should carry us to a Southern Confederacy where our inlolds" of the "Observer," this does not contain a particle terest would be the same, and where finding our kindred and thy and support.
Falsehood 4th: (Charged by secession) "That the reso-

tion censuring J. S. Harrington was withdrawn. Not ta-Almost all this array of proof is taken from the columns of the Observer, and all of which is used by that brazen

charges of "A Fayetteville Whig."

The charge about the "New York Times," in our opinion, is fully substantiated, though the Observer tries hard to wriggle out of it through half a column. The "Times" is Now for a little badgering of the Observer. After addressing fighting the South and Mr. Crittenden's compromise, and it a contemptible and sycophantic letter to the Hon. J. G. Shep fighting the South and Mr. Crittenden's compromise, and it draws materials for its warfare from the "Fayetteville Observer." This, certainly, is a recognition of the "Observer" as "a faithful ally" in its unholy cause. This is in character with the past course of the "Observer," which has in the last few months twice trampled upon the grave of the brave Preston Brooks, and we have looked in vain for any word of censure of the cowardly Sumner. This is in character, too, with another statement made in the Observer a few weeks ago: that it would as soon trust New York on the back with a very patronizing air, even when he Secession must, we freely admit, be accompanied by antifering at first, as every attempt to establish a new government is, but he who thinks that the eight or ten millions of Anglo Saxon freemen who inhabit the Bouth, and who have around them all the elements which are necessary to establish a great and powerful government are incapable of development of them. The Union men of the South her who thinks that the collivator is deserving a wide circulation in the Southern cotton growing States. It is now in the Southern cotton growing states are deceased to the Cotton growing States. It is now in the Southern cotton growing states are deceased to the Cotton growing states are deceased to the Southern cotton growing states are deceased to the Southern state gro

fested in Fayetteville at the firing I mention these things because the Observer has for to do so, in order to complete hi sbrillian SOUTHERN RIG

The Convention Bill.

We publish below the Convention bil' a it passed both Houses of the Legislature on the evening of the 30th ult. We take it from an advance copy of the Slat Journal of the 2d inst., sent to us by Danl. Shaw, Esq. member of the House of Commons from New Hapo We are indebted to Mr. Shaw for this and many other acts of kindness since he has been at Raleigh.

AN ACT Concerning a Convention of the People.

WHEREAS, The present perilous condition of the

demands, in the judgment of this general Assembly sovereign people of this State should assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble assemble as a semble in Colored Linion is and assemble assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble in Colored Linion in and assemble in Colored Linion is and assemble in Colored Linion in and assemble in Colored Linion whereby the Federal Union is endangered, or oth determine what action will best preserve the he promote the interests of North-Carolina; and when General Assembly, on matters of such grave import ing the relation of North-Carolina to her sisters in it federacy, is reluctant to adopt any settled policy the sense of the people, in whom, under our gove all sovereignty resides, being first ascertained. SEC. 1. Be if h refore enacted by the General of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enach the authority of the same, two-thirds of all the me each house concurring. That upon the passage of the Governor of the State be, and he is hereby required the companying the com way of arms and equipments, it cannot fail to become a issue a proclamation, commanding the Sheriffs spective counties in the State to open polls at election precincts, in said counties, on the 28th day ruary, A. D., 1861, when and where all persons on vote for members of the General Assembly may vote against a State Convention: those who wish a cr voting with a printed or written ticket, "Conventi those who do not wish a convention, voting in the way, "No Convention;" also, to open separate poll said time and places for the election of delegates to the vention, to be assembled on such times as are here provided; said points, with the advice of three; the peace, of the respective counties, who shall be

according to the provisions of sec. 6, chap. 59 SEC. 2. Be it further enacted, That it shall be of the sheriffs to make out duplicate statements of pol's, in their respective counties, on the question vention " and " No Convention," sworn to before the of the county court, one copy of which shall be deposit said clerk's office, and the other copy transmitted Governor of the State, at Raleigh, under the same ru regulations, and under the same penalties, as are prein the case of the returns of the vote for electors dent and Vice President, as now prescribed by law diately after said election.

SEC. 3. Be it further enacted, That it shall be the the Governor, as soon as he shall have received the of the sheriffs, in the presence of the secretary of the Public Treasurer and Comptroller, to compare the n of votes for and against a convention; and if it shall that a majority of the votes polled are in favor of a c tion, he shall forthwith issue a proclamation in such ner as he may think proper, summoning the delegate ed to said conventon, as aforesaid, to convene in Rale on such day as he may designate in his said proclams Provided, the day designated be not earlier than sembling of the said delegates, elected as aforesaid, the provisions of this act, is hereby declared to he if

gates as aforesaid, shall be held and conducted in the same certificates issued in the same manner as prescribed by lat or members of the House of Commons. SEC. 5. Be it further enacted, That if a vacance, ccur by the death, resignation or removal from the or by the refusal to serve, of any person elected delegate aforesaid, the presiding officer of the Convention shall see his writ to the sheriff of the county in which such vacus

and of no effect.

order, to open a poll to fill such vacancy under the same rules and regulations as hereinbefore prescribed lar election of delegates. SEC. 6. Beit further enacted, That the shall consist of one hundred and twenty delegates, each county shall be entitled to the same number of gates as members of the House of Commons under the

may have occurred, after such notice as the convention my

SEC. 7. Be it further enacted, That the mileage and paid in the same manner; and said convention shall power to fix the pay of all its officers, and of any repres Sec. 8. Be it further enacted, That the said cour shall have power to elect its officers and prescribe qua cations for its members, not inconsistent with the tru-

tent of this act. SEC. 9. Be it further enacted, That the said conv shall have power to consider all grievances affecting I arolina, as a member of the Confederacy according true intent and meaning of this act; the assent or dis of the people to the propositions herein contained, by respectively expressed by the votes, "Convention" . No Convention," at the time and in the mode hereinb

Convention shall have any force or validity until it shall members of the General Assembly, to whom it shall be sub mitted according to the mode p.escribed for elections members to the house of Commons, the assent or dissent the people hereto being expressed as in preceding section SEC. 11. Be it further enacted, That no delegate elect

shall be permitted to take his soat in said convention m he shall have taken and subscribed to the following out before any judge of the Supreme or Superior Courts, or an ustice of the peace of Wake county, to wit: I, A. B. solemly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will a do any act contrary to the act of the General Assembly, der which this convention is called; and that I will day at faithfully discharge my duties as a member of this court ion according to the best of my knowledge and shilly, a SEC. 12. Be it further enacted. That this act shall force from and after its ratification."

Read three times and ratified in General Assembly this it day of January, A. D., 1861 H. T. CLARK, W. T. DORTCH, 8. H.

The following is a statement of the shares of the states in the surplus revenue deposted with them by United States government by the act of June 23rd Public Laws of the United States, vol. V., p. 50 statement is taken from a report made to the House of Be resentatives by Mr. Woodbury, Secretary of the Treat

The payment of twenty-eight millions was made installments ; the fourth installment was to have been October 1, 1837, but was withdrawn on account of nancial difficulty in which the government then found Of the \$2°,101,645 actually paid, the States which is now seceded, excepting Florida, not the admitted, real and \$2,000 for the second in the second ed \$3,632,185 41. The free States whic. shared in the plus received \$16,058,082 81. We find the above in the Boston Advertiser. Virginal South Carolina, although charged with their quota,

on deposit. Superior Courts. The Judges will ride as follows the Spring Critical

Edenton,

Newbern. Raleigh, Hillsboro' Wilmingnon. Salisbury, Dick. Buncombe

Another attempt to hold an Abolition Conven racuse, New York, on the 30th ult. failed, in a met The meeting was under the protection of the police mob being too strong for there, the Convention fine journed sine die. The road-bed, right of way, and real estate of the field, Mount Vernon and Pittsburg Railroad Company Springfield to Delaware, including the tools,

Efforts are making in the Alabama Legislatu pone the election of U. S. Senator beyond this week Evart's chances continue the best. The correspondence between the President and was laid before the Legislature of Virginia on the life.
The correspondence establishes the fact that the life was ordered South previous to hir. Tyler's interries the life before the life was ordered.

the President. Her errand was one of mercy.

nation was not South Carolina. The President assure
Tyler that he would inquire into the movements at Monroe. He would refer the subject to Congress, but

The Surplus Revenue of 1836.

consented to receive, and never have received, such que

Judge Osborne.

" Heath. " Bailey. " Howard. " Saunders. " French.

shops, and rolling stock, were sold at Sheriff's Springfield, Ohio, on the 28th ult. Frederick C. L. New York, was the purchaser of the entire proper the first mortgage bondholders, at \$100,000.